Jamo Hollander esq;

Numb. 485.

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

FROM MARCH 21. TO MARCH 30. 1737,8.

——— si tibi vera videtur
Dede manus; & si falsa est accingere contra.
Lucret.

IT is a laudable partiality in *Britons*, to prefer their own Constitution, as the most perfect of all others. But some among us have argued from thence, that the government of this province is defective, as far as it wants an exact Resemblance to that of our Mother-Country; not considering, that it is altogethet as absurd, to prescribe the same form of government to people differently circumstanced, as to pretend to fortify all sorts of places on the same model.

Tho' the history of the origin of the *English* Constitution is dark and defective, yet it may be easily collected from the Facts and circumstances handed down to us, that the three estates of King, Lords and Commons took their rise, not from any deep previous thought, or original contrivance, but from the manner and circumstances, in which the *Saxons* first took possession of *England*. These Foreigners having entred the Kingdom in a hostile manner, and subdued the ancient inhabitants, divided the conquered lands among themselves; each man a share, according to his merit and post in the military expedition. The order, discipline and subordination observed in the army, may, with great probability, be supposed the model on which they formed their civil government. The General was the first estate, the Officers the Second, and the Soldiers in their collective body made up the Third.

It is well known, that the common soldiers, who compose the bulk of armies at this time in Europe, having no property, and hired to fight for no other reward, than to be fed and clothed at an inconsiderable expence; are kept at the greatest distance, and never consulted by their Officers on any occasion. But these *Saxon* Adventurers were on a quite different footing. As They fought for settlements and plunder, and as each Man was to have a part, in proportion to his Merit, They were always consulted both before and after a victory. *France* had formerly her Parliaments, and the same privileges that *England* now enjoys: For the ancient *Gauls* were subdued by a nation from *Germany*. *Clovis* King and Leader of the *Franks* (who were *Saxons* under a different name) was prevented by a common soldier, from presenting the Archbishop of *Rheims* with a piece of plate, that lay among the undivided spoil. The soldier could not bear that the King should take upon him to appropriate what belonged to all in common; so hewed the plate in pieces with his battle-ax, and took his share. This story furnishes us with a just idea of the spirit that animated these *Soldiers of Fortune*.

They invaded *England* in several independant armies, and so formed Seven several Kingdoms, mentioned in history by the name of the *Heptarchy*, which, after a continuance of 378 years, being reduced under one, It was then utterly impossible for the Third estate to meet in their collective body; and therefore it is natural to believe, that at This time They chose representatives.

I am sensible there are many authors, and particularly *Fortescue*, who derive the *English* Constitution from the ancient *Britons*: But as they offer no other proofs but simple conjectures, every one is at liberty to follow that opinion, which carries along with it the greatest marks of probability.

According to the *Hypothesis* here laid down, the *English* Government was adapted to the Conquering Spirit and *Martial Disposition* of our *Saxon* Ancestors. Hence titles, distinctions and degrees of honour, which being at first conferred on the Leaders and Superior Officers, as the just rewards of military virtue, have since with, the lands annexed to 'em, descended on their heirs or —— *supposed heirs*.

After the Founder of *Pennsylvania*, (a man whose actions as well as writings were influenced by a spirit of liberty and universal benevolence) had obtained of King *Charles* II. a grant of this province, that those of his persuasion, or of any other persuasion, might enjoy that liberty of conscience, *which was DENIED them in their native country*; They entred into a MUTUAL COMPACT for the maintenance of Civil and Religious Liberty. They had seen and felt the effects of *DESPOTISM at home*, and therefore endeavoured by the Wisest regulations to guard against It *abroad*. The *WHOLE* legislative power was lodged, where it is always safest lodged, *in the hands of the People*; and the laws They enacted were to be executed and put in force by Magistrates of their own chusing. In short the Original Frame of Government (a copy of which is now before me) was raised on the principles of reason and equality, and *Suited to the sober dispositions and independant circumstances of the first adventurers*. Tho' It has since received some Rude shocks and alterations from the enemies of liberty, yet if we can maintain the ground that is left us, we have no reason to envy the condition of our neighbours.

The laws of a free society must, nay Will, be always conformable to the circumstances, the genius and humours of the society. For want of this observation, bookish and speculative men, who never studied human nature but in their books, have vainly amused themselves, in chalking out chimerical schemes of government, which could not possibly have any other existence, but in their own imaginations. These are harmless animals, whose writings are as useless and insignificant as themselves. But there are others amongst us, who take all opportunities, to cry up the necessity of reducing the form of this government to the *British* Model; a design almost as wicked, as was the attempt to change the *English Constitution* into a *Democracy*. But the Thing is palpably absurd and impracticable; and no step can be made towards it, without throwing a greater share of power into the Governor's hands, than is consistent with our liberties. The design therefore of those Gentlemen, in pleading for such an alteration, is evident: They wish the Supream Magistrate as absolute as the *Grand-Turk*, in expectation that they shall be his *Bashaws* or *Under-Tyrants*.

Others

Others again ſay, that the King's *Repreſentative* ought not to be reſtrained, hampered or fettered by our provincial laws. But who can refrain from laughter, who hears *profeſſed Jacobites* argue after this manner. However, I ſhall endeavour to ſet this matter in a clear light. No nation ever ſent forth colonies but with an eye to her own advantage. The view of *Britain* in planting and protecting ſo many ſettlements, at ſo great an expence, on this ſide of the globe, was to extend her trade and vend her manufactures. Theſe we conſume in proportion to the number of our inhabitants. Now it is an allowed maxim, that wherever Liberty ſhines, there people will naturally flock to bask themſelves in it's Beams. The great acquiſitions we have made from *Germany* and other parts of *Europe*, which we annually drain of their people, is a pregnant proof of the foregoing obſervation. For In a modeſt computation, the Province has trebled her inhabitants within theſe laſt 20 years; while our neighbours of *M------d*, harraſſed by a petty-Tyranny and an ignorant vicious Clergy, daily decreaſe in their numbers. It is therefore an undeniable conſequence, that we cannot more effectually promote the intereſt of *England*, than by maintaining our liberties.

Another ſort would inſinuate, that the Supream-Magiſtrate ought to be veſted with a power ſufficient to curb the contentions of jarring parties. But thoſe who ſay ſo, either know not or care not what they ſay. There can be no liberty without faction; for the latter cannot be ſuppreſſed, without introducing ſlavery in the place of the former. Now did any man ever think it adviſeable to *root up the TARES*, when it could not be effected, without *pulling up the WHEAT*.

There is yet another ſpecies of men amongſt us, as dangerous as any before-mentioned, and who ſtrike deep at the very root of our Charter. I mean thoſe men who preach up, not the doctrine of union among chriſtians, but the doctrine of *ABSOLUTE* conformity to a particular church. Theſe perſons would have us believe, that the *Secular Arm* is bound to ſupport them in their *pious* endeavours; though therein they make an open invaſion on the Charter of Privileges, where the Right of *private Judgment* in matters of religion is aſſerted and granted in the *Strongeſt terms*. If ever the civil magiſtrate (*Good Heaven Avert the Omen*) ſhould lend them his authority, in vain we ſhould ſigh for liberty under a *SPIRITUAL TYRANNY*. ----- Hiſtory and Experience aſſure us, that *Bigots* are of all others *the moſt pernicious members of ſociety*. In Mr. *Bayle's* opinion, They are even more to be dreaded than atheiſts. They raiſe and foment Animoſities, Diſcords and Hatred, among friends and neighbours, by giving them ill impreſſions of one another. Thoſe who happen to diſſent from Them in Opinion, They firſt load with the moſt opprobrious appellations of Atheiſts, Monſters, Heathens, Heretics, Blaſphemers, *arma furor miniſtrat*, and then with *equal Piety* conſign them over to the Devil. Such *Gloomy-minded Mortals* would do well to reflect that ------ uncharitably To Cenſure *Thoſe*, who do not conform to exterior ceremonies and outward forms of worſhip, things in themſelves, at the beſt, *indifferent*, and therefore not of divine inſtitution, but of human invention; To reprobate *Thoſe*, who cannot have the ſame ideas with themſelves, in ſpeculative points of religion; To Damn *others* for making uſe of their reaſon, in thinking and judging for themſelves, for which end alone the Creator endowed them with reaſon: I ſay, uncharitably To Cenſure, Damn and Reprobate on ſuch conſiderations, is, if not Blaſphemy, at leaſt ſomething very near a-kin to it; For it is in effect to affirm, that the infinitely wiſe and gracious God is of the ſame narrow ſelfiſh, peeviſh, ill-natured way of thinking with Themſelves. ----- I could never obſerve, without a mixture of indignation and contempt, the *Impious aſſurance* of thoſe perſons, who, (without any other merit than That of tything mint and annis and cummin, their behaviour in other reſpects being a continued ſeries of villanies) impudently doom Others to damnation, becauſe they are not ſo attached to Trifles as themſelves. ------ On the exerciſe of moral virtue depend all the Law and the Prophets, without which, the higheſt pretence to religion is mere *MOCKERY* and *FARCE*. I have been the more particular in deſcribing Bigots and Hypocrites, who for private ends put on an appearance of ſanctity, as thoſe are the laſt men we ought to truſt with our liberties.

What follows is a bare tranſcript from my firſt draught, which I had not time to digeſt: It conſiſts of unconnected thoughts, looſe hints and broken ſentences, which may ſerve to amuſe, tho' they cannot inſtruct the reader.

Senſeleſs ſcriblers ſhould never be noticed.——The old Lady *Donna Pedrilla* and *Scaramouche*.——— Their ſcurrility is too *low*, and their malice too *dull* and *fulſome* to Deſerve reſentment.——The *LIBERTY OF THE PRESS* an INVALUABLE *PRIVILEGE*.----Centrinels on the watch-tower, to give the people *faithful* warning of the enemy's motions. ----- *APPIUS* ----- a Soul as black as hell. ----- *Tell it not in* Gath, *nor publiſh it in the ſtreets of* Aſcalon. ---- What? ---- That the *Ethiopian* has changed his colour, and that *Numa* is grown as wiſe as a *Sybil*. ----- *THERSITES*, an infamous coward, a vile ſycophant; The *Ingrate*, See how he ſpurns at his Benefactor, at the Man that raiſed him from the duſt! *Dryden* makes *Mark Anthony* talk thus of *Octavius*,

On my Eagle's wings,
I bore this wren 'till I was tired with ſoaring,
And now he mounts above me.

BALLANCE OF POWER much talked of---- *Nonſence*, when applied to a *Democratical* Government. If the people are *Equally* divided, you may Eaſily enſlave both parties. ----- *Stupidity* to confide our liberties to *Notorious* enemies and betrayers. ---- The People have power to give, but are diſabled from taking back. —— *O! fooliſh Galatians, will you Ruin yourſelves?*

His Majeſty's Moſt Gracious SPEECH to to both Houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday *the* 24*th of* January, 1737.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE called you together for the neceſſary Diſpatch of the Publick Buſineſs, which, I hope, will be carried on with that Prudence, and Expedition, which becomes the Wiſdom of Parliament.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I Have ordered the Eſtimates for the Service of the current Year to be laid before you; and the Readineſs, which I have always found in you to make the neceſſary Proviſions for the Honour, Peace, and Security of My Crown, and Kingdoms, leaves Me no room to doubt of the ſame Zeal, Affection, and due Regard for the Support of My Government, and the Publick Safety.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope, you are met together, in a Diſpoſition to lay aſide all Heats, and Animoſities which may unneceſſarily protract this Seſſion. I am determined, that the Affairs of the Publick ſhall ſuffer no Delay, or Interruption, from Me, upon any Account whatſoever.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled. 24 January.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return Your Majeſty our unfeigned Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is with the greateſt Humility we take this firſt Opportunity of approaching Your Royal Perſon, to lament the irreparable Loſs ſuſtained by Your Majeſty, and theſe Kingdoms, in the Death of that Excellent Princeſs, Our late moſt Gracious Queen: And, with Hearts overwhelmed with Grief, to condole with Your Majeſty, on this melancholy and ſolemn Occaſion.

To indulge Ourſelves in reflecting upon the many great and amiable Qualities, which diſtinguiſhed Her ſhining Character, and conſpired to form the greateſt Queen, the moſt endearing Conſort, and the beſt Parent, that ever made a

Prince,

Prince, a People, and a Royal Family happy, would only ſerve to aggravate Your Majeſty's juſt Grief, and make thoſe Wounds bleed afreſh, which it is our Intereſt, and ſhall be our Endeavour to heal. For if the Remembrance of the Bleſſings we enjoyed, from the happy Effects of Her never to be forgotten Virtues, add ſo much to the general Affliction, how deep a Senſe muſt it ſtrike into the Breaſt of Your Majeſty, the immediate and daily Witneſs of Her ineſtimable Accompliſhments.

At the ſame time that we preſume to lay theſe imperfect Expreſſions of our real Sorrow at Your Royal Feet, We cannot but bleſs God for the Preſervation of Your Majeſty's moſt precious Life, on which the Welfare and Happineſs of theſe Kingdoms do in ſo great a Meaſure depend; humbly beſeeching Your Majeſty, under this ſevere Misfortune, ſo to moderate Your Grief, as not to endanger a Health of ſuch infinite Importance to all Your People; and to exert that Princely Fortitude of Mind, which alone can revive our Diſconſolate Spirits,; and by leſſening Your Majeſty's Grief, alleviate that of Your faithful Subjects.

Your Majeſty's Gracious Declaration, That the Affairs of the Publick ſhall ſuffer no delay or interruption from You, on any account whatſoever, is a freſh Inſtance of Your Majeſty's making the Welfare of your People Your firſt Care in all Circumſtances, and under all Trials; and muſt be the ſtrongeſt Inducement to us, if any were wanting, to lay aſide all Heats and Animoſities. As Your Majeſty has always founded the Glory of Your Reign, in preſerving the Religious and Civil Rights of Your People, and ſteadily purſuing their Proſperity and Happineſs, ſo we, in Return, place our great Security under God, for thoſe invaluable Bleſſings, in the Safety of Your Majeſty's moſt Sacred Perſon and Government, which we will always ſupport to the utmoſt of our Power, excited by all the Ties of Duty and Gratitude, to perſevere with unalterable Zeal and Affection in our Loyalty to Your Majeſty, and an unſhaken Regard to the Honour and Dignity of Your Crown.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious ANSWER.

MY LORDS;

I THANK you for this dutiful Addreſs, and for Your Zeal for My Perſon and Government. The affectionate Manner in which You expreſs the juſt Senſe You have of My great Loſs, gives Me the moſt acceptable Proof of Your Concern for Me and My Family.

The Addreſs *of the Houſe of* Commons, *will be inſerted in our next.*

Worceſter, Jan. 12. Laſt Monday between the Hours of 7 and 8 at Night was a moſt dreadful Tempeſt or Hurricane here, which blew down ſeveral Chimnies, untiled and ſhatter'd Houſes, blew down a Stack of Chimnies by the Guildhall, which beat down the Roof and Ceiling over the Crown Bar, to a very conſiderable Damage to the Tops of the Towers of the two new built Churches. In the Country adjacent it blew down ſeveral Chimnies, Barns and Outhouſes, tore up Trees, particularly at Stoughton four Miles from this City, a Tree being broke in the middle, the broken upper Part of at leaſt 600 lb. Weight, was blown 18 Yards diſtant from the lower ſtanding Part thereof. At Emly, we hear a Barn and ſeveral Out houſes were blown down, and a Cow killed in one of them. And that the Thatch of ſeveral Houſes round the Country being blown off, the poor Inhabitants live expoſed to the Inclemency of the Weather.

Briſtol, Jan. 14 We had laſt Monday, at the Cloſe of the Evening, and a Continuance of it for ſome Hours in the Night, ſuch a violent Storm of Wind, Hail and Rain, that the like has not been felt ſince the great November Storm in 1703. At the King's Watch-houſe at the Pill the Water never flow'd ſo high ſince that Storm till now, when it came within four or five Inches of the Mark then made in the ſaid Houſe; the Cuſtom Houſe Boat which came from thence, and divers others, were in danger of being loſt on the Lee Shore, being ſeveral times on it, but got off again. The Hawkins, Capt. Cole, (who is ſick on Shore) bound to the Cape de Verd Iſlands and Carolina, is drove on the Marſh in Glouceſterſhire, and it's doubtful whether ſhe'll get off. The King David Brigantine, bound to Philadelphia, was drove from her Moorings (in the Hole) upon Cannons Marſh, belonging to Mr. Clements, but got off the next Moning with much Difficulty. The Hob-houſe and the Queen Mary were drove on Shore in the River. The Water broke in over the Sea-Banks in the Hot Well Meads with ſuch Force that ſeveral Garden Walls were thrown down and other Damage done in that Neighbourhood. The low Lands in Barton Regis have been ſo overflow'd that abundance of Sheep were drown'd there. The Freſhes too, occaſion'd by the Rain and Hail, join'd with the Rapidity of the Tide, have done incredible Damage to this City, by the overflowing of thoſe Streets, Cellars and Houſes near the Water; particularly from the Key it carry'd off, as we are inform'd, upwards of 40 Hogſheads of Oil, &c. belonging to ſeveral Merchants of this City; alſo a large Number of Deals, Mahogany Planks, Pitch, Tar, &c. and did great Damage to the Tobacco and other Goods in the Ware Houſes and Cellars. On the Back divers Shopkeepers ſuffer'd alſo in their Cellars to a very conſiderable Amount; and a Sugar-Baker near Counter Slip received ſo much Damage in Sugars as amonnt to 300 l. The Inhabitants on Temple-Backs, Redcliff-Backs, St. James's-Back, and other Places near the River, ſuffer'd much.

A Publick Houſe, call'd the Three Horſe-Shoes, about a Mile from the New-Paſſage, was carry'd away by the Torrent, with all the Houſhold Goods, Liquor, &c. but the People ſaved their Lives by a timely Eſcape.

The Sea Wall, near the Farm call'd the Salt-Houſe, about 200 Yards long, is broke down and deſtroy'd, the rebuilding of which, 'tis computed, will coſt 4 or 500 l.

An Out-houſe belonging to Philip Bawry, near the ſaid Salt-Houſe, carry'd away with ſeveral Calves therein.

The Widow Brown in Redwick, about a Mile diſtant, had 16 Barrels of Cyder ſtav'd in her Houſe.

Stephen Holiſter, a Farmer at Redwick, has loſt upwards of 200 Sheep; and Jane Jayne of Chitnen 60 Sheep.

They write from Thornbury, that one Ph. Beaſy, near the New-Paſſage had the Misfortune to loſe his Wife, five Children and two Maids by the Sea Banks being broke down and the Floods coming in: He was ſaved by breaking thro' the Thatch of the Houſe and ſitting on the Ridge of it, in which Poſture he continued till the next Morning, when a Boat went and fetch'd him away; he likewiſe loſt all his Sheep and Cattle, as did moſt of his Neighbours.

From Chepſtow, that the Water roſe at the Bridge upwards of 70 Feet, and very much damaged the ſame; that one Man loſt above 130 Head of Cattle; and that the whole Damage there, and Places adjacent, is computed at no leſs than 7 or 8000 l.

We hear that our Neigbbours at Arlingham, Awre, and ſeveral other Places along the River Severn have receiv'd incredible Loſs, their Sea-Walls being broke down, their Lands overflow'd, and vaſt Numbers of their Cattle and Sheep drown'd. Several Tows and Boats were ſunk near Awre.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

Laſt Night arrived here from London, Capts. Farmer and Ratſey. and this Day Capt. Langdon; by the firſt we have Prints to the 4th of February, *by which we are told,*

That the Germans, Ruſſians and Turks have accepted of the Mediation of France and the Maritime Powers for Eſtabliſhing a Peace.

That Don Carlos King of the Two Sicilys, is to be Married to the Eldeſt Daughter of Auguſtus King of Poland.

That the Corſicans ſtill adhere to their King Theodore.

That the French King was indiſpoſed and thought to be Conſumptive, and adviſed by his Phyſicians to Drink Aſſes Milk.

That the Affairs of Geneva are not yet ſettled; and thoſe of Bergues and Juliers at a ſtand; the King of Pruſſia declining to accept of the Meaſures propoſed for Eſtabliſhing the Tranquility of the Succeſſion of thoſe Dutchies.

That the Lord Delawar declines coming here, and that our Lieut. Governor continues in his preſent Station till another Governor is appointed.

That Robert Morris, Eſq; Son of Col. Morris, is appointed Judge of the Admiralty for this Province, the Jerſeys and Connecticut, and one of the Council for the Jerſeys.

By private Letters, that George Clark, jun. Eſq; is appointed Secretary of this Province.

That

That a Commiſſion had paſſed the Seals appointing Matthew Norris, Eſq; Commiſſioner at Plymouth in the room of Commiſſioner Trevanion, Deceaſed.

That Lewis Morris, Eſq; late Chief Juſtice of this Province, is appointed Governor of New-Jerſey.

That William Sherley, Eſq; of Boſton, is appointed Chief Juſtice of this Province.

That his Majeſty's Ship Flamborough is appointed our Station Ship, and will be here in April, Capt. Vincent Pearſe, Commander.

That the Ship Albany, Capt. Bryant, was to ſail for this Port in a Fortnight after Capt. Farmer.

That a ſtrict Alliance between Great Britain, Spain and Holland, was in Agitation, and generally believed we ſhall not have War with Spain.

That it was ſaid there would be a perfect Reconciliation between the K. and P. in two or three Days, and that Somerſet Houſe was aſſigned for the Palace of his Royal Highneſs, and his Support augmented.

Capt. Farmer left London the 5th of Feb. Savage for Philadelphia was to ſail in a Day or two after him.

Cuſtom-Houſe, NEW-YORK. *Entred in. for two Weeks.*

Allair and Sutton from S. Carolina, Miliken from Rhode-Iſland, Gilbert and Seymour from Bermuda, Nealſon from Honduras Bay, Farmer, Langdon, & Ratſey from London.

Entred Out. Luſh and Bordine for So. Carolina, Nealſon for Briſtol, Miliken for Boſton.

Cleared. Cannon to R. Iſland, Beekman to Boſton, Tucker and Luſh to So. Carolina, Nevin to Jamaica, Fowle to Coracoa, Wolf to Antigua.

PHILADELPHIA.

Not only by Accounts from *New-York*, but by Letters from the *New-Jerſey*-Agent to a Perſon in this City, We have certain Intelligence, that Col. *Morris* is appointed Governor of *New-Jerſey*; that his Commiſſion has actually paſſed the Seals, and may be daily expected over.

We hear from Dover in Kent County on Delaware, that one William Turner, a noted Robber, Store-Breaker and Horſe-Stealer, was lately taken there, and carried into *Maryland*, where 100 l. Reward had been offered for apprehending him; which was accordingly paid.

We hear from Dublin, *via* London, that the Rain-Bow, Capt. Chriſtian, of this Place, was driven on the North Bull by a Storm there; the Cargo entirely loſt, but the People ſaved.

From London we hear, that Capt. Green of this Place, who was ſuſpected to be loſt, is ſafe arrived there.

Cuſtom-Houſe, PHILADELPHIA, *Entred In*

Sloop Ruby, Chriſtopher Luſher, from Bermuda.
Sloop Nancy, Edward Lightwood, from So. Carolina.
Sloop Union, Nathaniel Welch, from Boſton.

Entred Out. None.

Cleared.

Ship Amity, George Blair, to Jamaica.
Ship Molly, James Oſwald, to Antigua.
Ship Williams, William Annis, to Jamaica.

STOLEN or Stray'd away from Rees Jones, *of* Chriſtiana Bridge *a mouſe-colour'd Mare, branded on the off Shoulder with the Letters* O^R A *or* O^A R *bald faced, her off hind Foot white, ſhe had with her a Mare Colt, about a Year old, of a greyiſh Colour, and bald fac'd. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and Colt, and gives Notice to* Rees Jones *of* Uchland *in* Cheſter *County, or to* Thomas Edwards, *Eſq; in* Lancaſter, *or to the Subſcriber hereof, ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *Reward paid by* Rees Jones, *Surgeon.*

Chriſtiana Bridge, March 4. 1737,8

TO BE SOLD,

ON board the Sloop *Delight*, *Stephen Burrows* Maſter, lying at Mr. *Allens* Wharff: A likely *Bermudian* Negroe Woman, aged about 30 Years, fit for any ſort of Houſhold work either in Town or Country, by the ſaid *Stephen Burrows.*

VERY GOOD LAMPBLACK, made and Sold by the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

By ROBERT STRETTELL, Merchant, in PHILADELPHIA:

The following Tracts of Land, in the Province of *New-Jerſey*, *viz.*

ONE Thouſand two Hundred & Fifty Acres at a Place call'd *Perſipeny*, upon a ſmall Branch of *Rockaway*, Northward from *Whippany.*

ALSO, 1250 Acres near the Head of *Peſſiack* River, both ſaid Tracts being in *Hunterdon* County, above the Branches of *Rarington*, between the River *Delaware* and the Eaſtern Diviſion of the ſaid Province.

ALSO, 625 Acres in *Gloceſter* County, bounded on part of *Racoone* Creek.

ALSO, 1875 Acres in *Pilesgrove*, near the Head Branches of Prince *Maurices* River, *Salem* County.

The FERRY over *Delaware* River from WICCACO to GLOUCESTER being Granted by Licence from the Honourable the Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennſylvania*,

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